Journal of Universal Computer Science, vol. 14, no. 4 (2008), 566-574
submitted: 5/3/07, accepted: 25/2/08, appeared: 28/2/08 © *J.UCS*

A Linear Time Approximation Algorithm for Ruler Folding Problem

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Abstract: A chain or n-link is a sequence of n links whose lengths are fixed and are joined together from their endpoints, free to turn about their endpoints, which act as joints. *"Ruler Folding Problem"*, which is NP-Complete is to find the minimum length of the folded chain. The best linear approximation algorithm for it were proposed by Hopcroft et al. Their algorithm folds any open chain in the interval whose length is less than $2m_1$, where m_1 is the length of the longest link in the chain. We propose a linear time approximation algorithm using $O(1)$ additional space. Our algorithm has lower upper bound for the length of the folded chain which is $\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1-m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$, where m_1 and m_2 are the lengths of the two distinct maximum length links in the chain respectively, and k is the number of links whose lengths are m_1 in the chain. Hence it is the best known approximation algorithm for *"Ruler Folding Problem"*.

Key Words: Ruler Folding Problem, Carpenter's Ruler, Approximation Algorithms
Category: F.2, G.2.1

1 Introduction

We consider a sequence of closed straight line segments $[A_0, A_1]$, $[A_1, A_2]$, ..., $[A_{n-1}, A_n]$ of fixed lengths $l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_n$, respectively, imagining that these line segments are mechanical objects such as rods, and their endpoints are joints about which these rods are free to turn. The aim is to find the minimum length of folded chain in which each joint is to be completely straight, or completely folded. This problem has been known as "*Ruler Folding Problem*"

"*Ruler Folding Problem*" was stated by Hopcroft et al. for the first time and has been shown to be NP-Complete by a reduction from PARTITION problem [Hopcroft et al. 1985]. They developed an $O(nm_1^2)$ pseudo polynomial algorithm for optimal folding of an n-link open chain in one dimensional space where m_1

is the length of the longest link [Hopcroft et al. 1985, Whitesides2001]. Hopcroft et al. proposed a linear time approximation algorithm for the "*Ruler Folding Problem*" with the upper bound of $2m_1$ for the length of a folded chain, where m_1 is the length of the longest link of the chain. They showed that this upper bound is tight using an example [Hopcroft et al. 1985]. Recently, Calinescu and Dumitrescu improved the previous result and provided a fully polynomial-time ϵ-approximation scheme for ruler folding problem[Calinescu and Dumitrescu 2005]. Total running time of their algorithm was $O(n^4(1/\epsilon)^3 \log m_1)$ and it required $O(n^4(1/\epsilon)^3 \log m_1)$ additional space. They used tuples to show the intervals and by decreasing the length of the intervals improved the approximation ratio.

Nourollah and Razzazi introduced the ruler folding problem in d-dimensional space. They proposed a dynamic programming approach to fold a given chain whose links have integer lengths in a minimum length in $O(nL)$ time and space. Furthermore, they showed that by generalizing the algorithm it can be used in d-dimensional space for *orthogonal ruler folding problem* such that it requires $O(2^d ndL^d)$ time using $O(2^d ndL^d)$ space [Nourollah and Razzazi 2007]. Other works on linkages are given in[Biedl et al.2002, Biedl et al.2005, Kantabutra1997, Lenhart and Whitesides1995, O'Rourke1998, Whitesides 1992].

In this paper we present a linear time approximation algorithm for the "*Ruler Folding Problem*" which improves the bound already obtained by Hopcroft et al. Preliminaries are stated in section 2, our algorithms and the proof of correctness is presented in section 3, and the conclusion is stated in section 4.

2 Preliminaries

A *linkage* is a planar straight line graph $G = (V, E)$ and a mapping $l : E \longmapsto R^+$ of edges to positive real lengths. Each vertex of a linkage is called a *joint* or an *articulation point*, each straight line edge e of a linkage, which has a specified fixed length $l(e)$ is called a *bar* or a *link*. A linkage whose underlying graph is a single path is called *polygonal arc*, *open chain* or a *ruler*, a linkage whose underlying graph is a single cycle is called *polygonal cycle*, *closed chain* or a *polygon* and a linkage whose underlying graph is a single tree is called *polygonal tree* or *tree linkage*. An n-link polygonal arc is a sequence of n *links* of arbitrary finite lengths moving in Euclidean plane. Theses links are joined together end-to-end by freely rotating *joints*. The joints are denoted by $A_0, A_1, \ldots, A_n$. The link between A_{i-1} and A_i, $1 \leq i \leq n$, is called l_i. The length of a link l is shown by $|l|$.

Assume $L = (l_1, \ldots, l_n)$ is an n-link open chain with at least two distinct links. Let m_1 and m_2 be the lengths of the first and the second longest links of the chain. $m2$ may not exist if all links have the same length. Furthermore, let k be the number of links whose lengths are equal to m_1. The formal definitions of m_1 , m_2 and k are as follows:

$$m_1 = \max_{1\leq i\leq n} \{|l_i|\}, \tag{1}$$

$$m_2 = \max_{1\leq i\leq n} \{|l_i|; |l_i| < m_1\}, \tag{2}$$

and

$$k = \sum_{\substack{1\leq i\leq n \\ |l_i|=m_1}} 1 \tag{3}$$

3 The Approximation Algorithm

Hopcroft et al. [Hopcroft et al. 1985] developed a linear time approximation algorithm for ruler folding problem which we call *H Algorithm.* This algorithm takes an n-link open chain as input and folds it within the interval $[0, 2m_1]$, where m_1 is the length of the longest link in the chain. A short description of *H Algorithm* is as follows. Using x axis, place joint A_0 on the origin and then for each link l_i, $1 \leq i \leq n$, if folding l_i to the left direction results in placing A_i on a negative axis then fold l_i to the right, otherwise fold l_i to the left.

Theorem 1. *Any n-link open chain can be folded in less than $2m_1$ length in $O(n)$ time, where m_1 is the length of the longest link[Hopcroft et al. 1985].*

We use a modified version of *H Algorithm* which is given as follows. Suppose we want to fold a sub-chain $(l_r, \ldots, l_s)$ in the interval $[a, a + 2m_1]$ on the x axis. For each link l_i, joints A_{i-1} and A_i are called *left-joint* and *right-joint* of the link, respectively. Assume direction of folding during the algorithm is given. If direction is left to right, A_{r-1}, A_s, l_r, and l_s are called *first-joint*, *last-joint*, *first-link*, and *last-link*, respectively and *H Algorithm* folds l_r toward l_s. If direction is right to left, A_s, A_{r-1}, l_s, and l_r are called *first-joint*, *last-joint*, *first-link*, and *last-link*, respectively and *H Algorithm* folds l_s toward l_r. Position of *first-joint* of the sub-chain is given by $FirstJoint \in [a, a + 2m_1]$ and *H Algorithm* takes it as input value. Figures (1) and (2) show an open chain and its sub-chain in both cases. Position of *last-joint* of the given sub-chain is denoted by $LastJoint$ parameter and it is computed by *H Algorithm.* Five parameters a (start point of the interval $[a, a + 2m_1]$), $FirstLink$ (index of the first link in the given sub-chain), $LastLink$ (index of the last link in the given sub-chain) , $FirstJoint$ (position of first-joint of the given sub-chain), and $Direction$ are the input values of *H Algorithm.*

Output parameters of *H Algorithm* are an array F=$(f_r, \ldots, f_s)$ and $LastJoint$, where $f_i = +1$ or -1, $r \leq i \leq s$. Note that $r = Min\{FirstLink, LastLink\}$ and $s = Max\{FirstLink, LastLink\}$. For each i $(r \leq i \leq s)$, if $f_i = +1$, joint A_i has to be placed on the right side of joint A_{i-1}, and if $f_i = -1$, joint A_i would

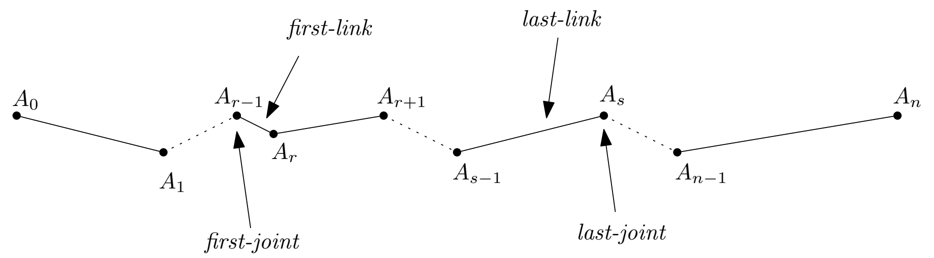

Figure 1: Open chain folding such that *direction* $= \rightarrow (+1)$(left to right)

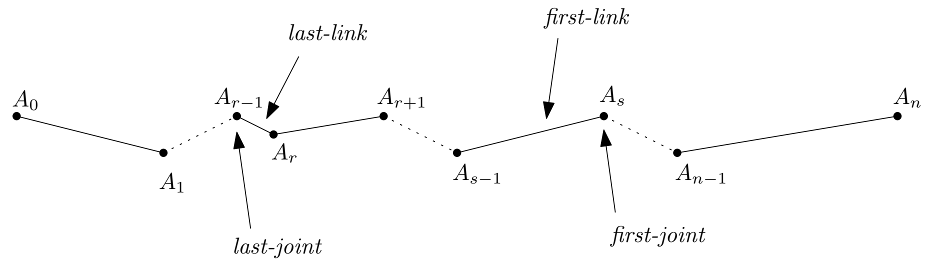

Figure 2: Open chain folding such that *direction* $= \leftarrow (-1)$(right to left)

be placed on the left side of joint A_{i-1}. When the algorithm ends, parameter $LastJoint$ shows the position of last-joint of the given sub-chain. In this algorithm, initially each link is placed toward the left boundary of the interval. The algorithm proceeds by changing the direction of positioning the link on the x axis whenever the end point of a link gets out of the interval. Independent of the folding introduced in the algorithm, the given sub chain starting from l_r and ending by l_s, the result of folding for both cases are the same.

Figure (3) shows the pseudo code of *H Algorithm*. Function *DecideAndFold* decides to fold link l_i assuming the previous link related to the direction of folding has been folded. If $FirstJointIndex$ denotes the index of the first-joint, $A_{FirstJointIndex} =$ *first-joint*, position of joint $A_{FirstJointIndex+Direction*i}$ is fixed when the step ith,($1 \leq i \leq |LastLink - FirstLink| + 1$), is taken. Variable $CurrentPos$ shows the position of joint $A_{FirstJointIndex+Direction*i}$ after ith step on the x axis. Based on the theorem (1) and using *H algorithm*, $LastJoint$ is always within the interval $[a, a + 2m_1]$.

Parameters a, i and $LastJoint$ are the input parameters of function *Decide-AndFold*, $CurrentPos$ and f_i (ith element of array F) are its outputs. Note that by this algorithm the folded sub-chain $(l_r, \ldots, l_s)$ are completely laid within the interval $[a, a+2m_1]$. This is an important fact which is used in the development of our algorithm.

Algorithm $H(a, FirstLink, LastLink, FirstJoint, Direction, F, LastJoint)$
// Folds the given sub-chain $(l_{Min\{FirstLink,LastLink\}}, \cdots,$
$//l_{Max\{FirstLink,LastLink\}})$ within the interval $[a, a+2m_1]$ assuming
//that first-joint is placed at point $FirstJoint$.
Input: a is the start point of the interval $[a, a+2m_1]$ into which the sub-chain must be folded.
$FirstLink$ is index of the first-link in the given sub-chain.
$LastLink$ is index of the last-link in the given sub-chain.
$FirstJoint$ is the position of *first-joint* of the given sub-chain $(FirstJoint \in [a, a+2m_1])$.
Output:Array$F = (f_{Min\{FirstLink,LastLink\}}, \cdots, f_{Max\{FirstLink,LastLink\}})$ of size $|LastLink - FirstLink| + 1$ such that $f_i = +1$, if l_i has been folded to the right and $f_i = -1$, if l_i has been folded to the left.
$LastJoint$ shows the position of *last-joint* of the given sub-chain after the sub-chain is folded.
Begin
$CurrentPos \leftarrow FirstJoint$
//If $FirstJointIndex$ denotes the index of the first-joint,
$//CurrentPos$ shows the position of joint $A_{FirstJointIndex+Direction*i}$
//after ith step$(1 \leq i \leq |LastLink - FirstLink| + 1)$.
For $i \leftarrow FirstLink$ **To** $LastLink$ **Step** $Direction$ **Do**
$CurrentPos \leftarrow DecideAndFold(a, i, CurrentPos, Direction)$
End For
$LastJoint \leftarrow CurrentPos$
End of Algorithm
Function $DecideAndFold(a, i, CurrentPos, Direction)$
Begin
//place A_i on the left side of A_{i-1} (if $Direction = +1$)
// or A_{i-1} on the left side of A_i(if $Direction = -1$)with
//distance l_i from it.
$f_i \leftarrow -Direction$
If $CurrentPos - |l_i| < a$ **Then**
//place A_i on the right side of A_{i-1} (if $Direction = +1$)
// or A_{i-1} on the right side of A_i(if $Direction = -1$)with
//distance l_i from it.
$f_i \leftarrow Direction$
End If
Return $CurrentPos + Direction * f_i * |l_i|$
End of Function

Figure 3: Modified H Algorithm

To fold an n-link open chain we must place joint A_0 on point zero and call $H(0, 1, n, 0, +1, F, LastJoint)$. It is clear to see that the time complexity of *H algorithm* is $O(n)$ using $O(1)$ space. *H algorithm* will be used by our algorithm to achieve an improved approximation algorithm for ruler folding problem. Based on the *H algorithm*, we can develop an improved approximation algorithm whose time complexity is $O(n)$ using $O(1)$ space but its upper bound for the length of the folded chain is less than that of the *H algorithm*.

Using Theorem (2), we propose a new algorithm to fold any n-link open chain in an interval which is smaller than $2m_1$.

Theorem 2. *Let $L = (l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_n)$ be an n-link open chain, m_1 and m_2 be lengths of the first two maximum length links in L, and k be the number of links in L whose lengths are m_1. There is an algorithm that can fold L in such a way that its folded length is less than or equal to*

$$\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on k. If $k = 1$ then there is one link whose length is m_1. It is positioned in the interval $[0, m_1]$ and the left part and right part of it can be folded in the interval $[0, 2m_2]$(using theorem 1), thus it is easy to see that the total length of the folded chain is $\max\{2m_2, m_1\}$. Assume the theorem holds for all open chains which have k links whose lengths are m_1. Let L be an open chain which has $k+1$ links whose lengths are m_1 and moving from l_1 toward l_n let l_j be $(k+1)$th link whose length is m_1. L can be seen as three distinct parts, $L_1 = (l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_{j-1})$, $L_2 = (l_j)$, and $L_3 = (l_{j+1}, \ldots, l_n)$. L_1 has k links whose lengths are m_1, and therefore, by the inductive hypothesis, it can be folded in such a way that its folded length is less than or equal to

$$\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

L_2 has one link l_j whose length is m_1, and therefore, we fold l_j around A_{j-1} to the best direction such that the total length of folded chain $(l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_j)$ is minimum value. In the worst case, A_{j-1} is positioned in the middle of the folded chain L_1. Hence, folding l_j results in half length of the folded chain L_1 plus to m_1. Therefore we get

$$m_1 + \frac{1}{2}\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

$$= \max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\} = \max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-1}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

Because lengths of $l_{j+1}, \ldots, l_n$ are less than or equal to m_2, we can fold L_3 at the end of the others such that the current length does not exceed from

$$\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-1}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

□

Theorem (2) yields a recursive algorithm to fold an n-link open chain which is shown in figure (4).

Analysis. It is easy to see that *Rec_Folding Algorithm* processes one link at a time thus it requires $O(n)$ time and since it is called k times recursively, it requires $O(k)$ additional space for its stack but by rewriting the algorithm into a nonrecursive algorithm its additional space reduces to $O(1)$. Note that at the first glance, it seems, finding the last link with size m_1 takes $O(n)$ time in each recursive call but totally the amortized time of these searches takes $O(n)$ and does not affect the time complexity of the algorithm.

Clearly, the limit of

$$\max\{2m_1 - \frac{m_1 - m_2}{2^{k-2}}, \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_1}{2^i}\}$$

is $2m_1$ as k approaches $+\infty$ and therefore our algorithm achieve a better upper bound for folding a chain than *H Algorithm*. In practice k is normally a small integer.

4 Conclusion

The best previously known polynomial time approximation algorithm for the ruler folding problem was developed by Hopcroft and et al.[Hopcroft et al. 1985]. They achieved upper bound of $2m_1$ for the length of the folded chain, where m_1 is the length of the longest link of the chain. In this paper, we developed a linear time approximation algorithm for ruler folding problem which its result is lower than the previous results. In our approach, the bound is given in terms of the number of the links having the length of the largest link. Our algorithm requires $O(n)$ time using $O(1)$ additional space.

Ruler folding problem has many applications including robot motions and protein folding in biology science. The introduced algorithms are useful in robot motion planning problems in which robot arms are modeled by linkages.

Acknowledgements

This research was in part supported by a grant from Institute for Studies in Theoretical Physics and Mathematics(I.P.M.)

Algorithm *RecFolding*$(L, r, s, m_1, k, j, F, a, b, LastJoint)$;
Input: an open chain $L = (l_r, \ldots, l_s)$ whose joints are $A_{r-1}, \ldots, A_s$.
    m_1 is the length of the longest link in L.
    k is the number of links whose lengths are equal to m_1.
    j is the largest index of a link in L with length equal to m_1
    $(j = \max\{i : |l_i| = m_1\})$.
Output: Array $F = (f_r, \ldots, f_s)$ of size $s - r + 1$ where if $f_i = 1$,
    l_i has been folded to the right direction and if $f_i = -1$,
    l_i has been folded to the left direction, for each i.
    $[a, b]$ is the interval which L is folded into it.
    $LastJoint$ is the position of A_s after folding.
Begin
    If $k = 1$ **Then**
        $f_j \leftarrow +1$ // Place l_j in the interval $[0, m_1]$
        //Fold $(l_r, \ldots, l_{j-1})$ in the interval $[0, 2m_2]$ starting from
        //point zero according to *H algorithm*.
        $H(0, j-1, r, 0, -1, F, LastJoint)$
        // Fold $(l_{j+1}, \ldots, l_s)$ in the interval $[0, 2m_2]$ starting from
        // point m_1 according to *H algorithm*.
        $H(0, j+1, s, m_1, +1, F, LastJoint)$
        $[a, b] \leftarrow [0, \max\{2m_2, m_1\}]$
    Else
        //Call algorithm *RecFolding* recursively
        //to fold open chain $(l_r, \ldots, l_{j-1})$.
        $tempj \leftarrow$ the index of $(k-1)$th link whose length is m_1
        $RecFolding(L, r, j-1, m_1, k-1, tempj, F, a, b, d)$
        If $b - \min\{a, d - |l_j|\} < \max\{b, d + |l_j|\} - a$ **Then**
            $F_j \leftarrow -1$ //Place A_j to the left of A_{j-1}
            $[a, b] \leftarrow [\min\{a, d - |l_j|\}, b]$
        Else
            $F_j \leftarrow +1$ //Place A_j to the right of A_{j-1}
            $[a, b] \leftarrow [a, \max\{b, d + |l_j|\}]$
        End If
        //Fold $(l_{j+1}, \ldots, l_s)$ in the interval $[a, b]$ according to *H algorithm*.
        $H(a, j+1, s, d, +1, F, LastJoint)$
    End If
End of Algorithm.

Figure 4: RecFolding Algorithm

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